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1.

2.

3.

4.

**5**.

6.

Maximum: 100 marks

Time: 1 hour and 30 minutes welfare: (A) Institutional (B) Curative Residual Preventive (C) (D) Which is not the NASW value? (A) Service (B) Social justice (C) Integrity (D) Charity What is the process through which social policy is transformed into social service? Social work research (B) Social welfare administration (C) Social Case work (D) Social Group work - theories explain the structure and dynamics of person's experiences within socio political and interpersonal sexual hierarchies. (A) Developmental (B) Feminist (D) Conflict (C) Psychodynamic - function assist individuals and groups to identify and resolve or minimize the problems arising out of a disequilibrium between themselves and the environment. Preventive Remedial (A) (B) Developmental (D) Correctional (C) The statement, 'What do you mean when you use the word....?". This is an example of the interviewing skill: Questioning (A) Interrogation (B) Clarification (C) Paraphrasing (D) Which principle of case work is related to the statement "case work function excludes assigning guilt or innocence or degree of client responsibility of causation of problems"? Individualization (B) Non-judgemental attitude

Confidentiality

(C)

7.

(D)

Controlled Emotional Involvement

8.	3. Which one of the following is not a defense mechanism?			?
	(A)	Sublimation	(B)	Rationalisation
	(C)	Projection	(D)	Confrontation
9.	Crisis inte	ervention is a :		
	(A)	Remedial Model	(B)	Restorative Model
	(C)	Preventive Model	(D)	All of these
10.	Case work	xer-client relationship is the crux of :		
	(A)	Psychosocial case work	(B)	Person centered case work
	(C)	Existential case work	(D)	All of these
11.	Groups su	ch as Alcoholics Anonymous support gr	oups	are examples of :
	(A)	Focus groups	(B)	Self-help groups
	(C)	Task groups	(D)	Decision making groups
12.	A sociogra	m is a visual depiction of :		
	(A)	Relationship between group members	(B)	Group culture
	(C)	Morale of the group members	(D)	None of the above
13.	The forces	acting on members to remain in a grou	ıp is c	alled :
	(A)	Group culture	(B)	Group interaction
	(C)	Subgroups	(D)	Group cohesion
14.	Which gro	oup work process stage is also known as	contr	ract stage?
	(A)	Intervention	(B)	Evaluation
	(C)	Goal setting	(D)	Intake
<b>15.</b>	The intera	action pattern that occurs when group n	nemb	ers take turns talking is known as :
	(A)	Hot seat	(B)	Round Robin
	(C)	Maypole	(D)	Free floating
16.	Status acc	quired by birth is termed as:		
	(A)	Ascribed Status	(B)	Multiple Statuses
	(C)	Achieved Status	(D)	Key Status

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(A)	Functionalist	(B)	Conflict
(C)	Interactionist	(D)	All the three
	is the stripping away of lea	rned patte	erns and substitution of new ones for
them.		•	
(A)	Anticipatory socialisation	(B)	Primary socialisation
(C)	Developmental socialisation	(D)	Re-socialisation
	—— is used as a unique method i	n Family t	herapy.
(A)	Circular questioning	(B)	Observation
(C)	Projective techniques	(D)	Behaviour assessment
			nily members with information, skills, ove or enrich their family experience.
(A)	Family coaching	(B)	Psychosocial intervention
(C)	Family life education	(D)	Family therapy
` ,	Family life education he primary objective of the RPWD	, ,	Family therapy
` ,	·	Act 2016?	
What is t	he primary objective of the RPWD	Act 2016? persons w	ith disabilities.
What is the (A)	he primary objective of the RPWD.  Ensuring inclusive education for	Act 2016? persons w	ith disabilities. ith disabilities.
What is the (A)	he primary objective of the RPWD.  Ensuring inclusive education for  Providing financial assistance to  Promoting employment opportun	Act 2016? persons was persons was ities for pe	ith disabilities. ith disabilities. ersons with disabilities.
(A) (B) (C) (D)	he primary objective of the RPWD.  Ensuring inclusive education for Providing financial assistance to Promoting employment opportun Protecting the rights and ensurabilities.  the following conditions is NOT a	Act 2016? persons was persons was ities for persons the	ith disabilities. ith disabilities. ersons with disabilities. e full participation of persons with
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What is the (A) (B) (C) (D)  Which of MTP Act (A) (B) (C) (D)  What is	he primary objective of the RPWD.  Ensuring inclusive education for Providing financial assistance to Promoting employment opportune Protecting the rights and ensurabilities.  the following conditions is NOT a 1971?  Risk to the physical or mental he Rape or incest leading to the presence of fetal abnormalities of Socio-economic factors and finances.	Act 2016? persons was persons was ities for persons the suring the legal ground alth of the gnancy. The genetic desiral constrations the series of the serie	ith disabilities. ith disabilities. ersons with disabilities. e full participation of persons with nd for obtaining an abortion under the pregnant woman. isorders. aints. which an abortion can be performed
What is the (A) (B) (C) (D)  Which of MTP Act (A) (B) (C) (D)  What is	he primary objective of the RPWD.  Ensuring inclusive education for Providing financial assistance to Promoting employment opportun Protecting the rights and ensurabilities.  the following conditions is NOT a 1971?  Risk to the physical or mental he Rape or incest leading to the presence of fetal abnormalities of Socio-economic factors and finance the maximum gestational age liminary.	Act 2016? persons was persons was ities for persons the suring the legal ground alth of the gnancy. The genetic desiral constrations the series of the serie	ith disabilities. ith disabilities. ersons with disabilities. e full participation of persons with nd for obtaining an abortion under the pregnant woman. isorders. aints. which an abortion can be performed

- 24. Which of the following offenses is covered under the PCPNDT Act 1994?
  - (A) Promotion of prenatal care and healthcare awareness.
  - (B) Unauthorized sale of prenatal vitamins and supplements.
  - (C) Female feticide and determination of the sex of the fetus.
  - (D) Providing prenatal counseling and support services.
- 25. Assertion: The Biomedical Waste Management and Handling Rules, 1998, provide guidelines for the proper management and disposal of biomedical waste in India.
  - Statement: The Biomedical Waste Management and Handling Rules, 1998, mandate the segregation, collection, storage, transportation, and treatment of biomedical waste.

Which of the following options best describes the relationship between the assertion and the statement?

- (A) Both the assertion and the statement are true, and the statement is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (B) Both the assertion and the statement are true, but the statement is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (C) The assertion is true, but the statement is false.
- (D) The assertion is false, but the statement is true.
- **26.** Assertion: The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences(POCSO) Act is a legal framework in India that aims to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation.
  - Statement: The POCSO Act provides legal provisions for the mandatory reporting of child sexual abuse cases and the establishment of special courts for the speedy trial of such offenses.

Which of the following options best describes the relationship between the assertion and the statement?

- (A) Both the assertion and the statement are true, and the statement is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (B) Both the assertion and the statement are true, but the statement is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (C) The assertion is true, but the statement is false.
- (D) The assertion is false, but the statement is true.

- 27. Erik Erikson's psychosocial theory of development includes stages that span across the lifespan. Which of the following represents a correctly matched stage and its associated conflict?
  - (A) Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt Adolescence
  - (B) Initiative vs. Guilt Early Adulthood.
  - (C) Generativity vs. Stagnation Middle Adulthood.
  - (D) Integrity vs. Despair Early Childhood.
- **28.** According to Jean Piaget's cognitive development theory, which of the following represents the correct order of Piaget's stages of cognitive development?
  - (A) Concrete Operational -> Sensorimotor -> Formal Operational -> Preoperational
  - (B) Sensorimotor -> Preoperational -> Concrete Operational -> Formal Operational
  - (C) Preoperational -> Sensorimotor -> Concrete Operational -> Formal Operational
  - (D) Formal Operational -> Sensorimotor -> Preoperational -> Concrete Operational
- **29.** Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development consists of three levels of moral reasoning. Which of the following represents a correctly matched level and its associated focus?
  - (A) Preconventional Level Social Contracts and Individual Rights
  - (B) Conventional Level Postconventional Morality
  - (C) Postconventional Level Obedience and Punishment Orientation
  - (D) Preconventional Level Universal Principles of Justice
- **30.** The concept of "nature versus nurture" has long been debated in developmental psychology. Which of the following statements best represents the current understanding of the nature-nurture debate?
  - (A) Nature exclusively determines human behavior and development.
  - (B) Nurture exclusively determines human behavior and development.
  - (C) Both nature and nurture interact and contribute to human behavior and development.
  - (D) Nature and nurture have no significant impact on human behavior and development.
- 31. Puberty is a period of rapid physical and hormonal changes that mark the onset of sexual maturity. Which of the following is a primary sex characteristic that develops during puberty?
  - (A) Growth of facial hair in males
  - (B) Deepening of the voice in females
  - (C) Development of breasts in females
  - (D) Increase in height in both males and females

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	(D)	All of the above							
	(C)	Poor sanitation and hygiene	practices						
	(B)	Lack of awareness about nur	trition						
	(A)	Insufficient food production							
<b>37.</b>	Which of	Which of the following factors contributes to the persistence of malnutrition in India?							
	(C)	Cream cheese	(D)	Whipped cream					
	(A)	Butter	(B)	Yogurt					
36.	Which of the following dairy products is a good source of calcium?								
2.0	1171 · 1 · 6		1	6 1 . 0					
	(D)	All of these are correct							
	(C)	A gluten-free source of carbo	hydrates						
	(B)	Contains all nine essential amino acids needed by the human body							
	(A)	Quinoa is a plant-based sour	rce of protein						
35.	Which of	the following are NOT true ab	out "Quinoa"?						
	(C)	Vitamin B12 deficiency	(D)	Zinc deficiency					
	(A)	Iron deficiency	(B)	Vitamin D deficiency					
34.	Which of	the following micronutrient de	eficiencies is mo	est prevalent among children in India?					
	(C)	Vitamin D	(D)	Vitamin E					
	(A)	Vitamin A	(B)	Vitamin C					
33.	Which of the body?	_	ential for the ab	sorption of calcium and phosphorus in					
	(D)	Older adults experience a being and fulfilling personal	-	ies, focusing more on emotional well-					
	(C)	Old age is a time of stagr relationships.	ation and dise	engagement from social activities and					
	(B)	The physical health of individuals in old age is typically better than in middle adulthood due to increased resilience.							
	(A)	Old age is characterized by a new information.	a decline in cogi	nitive abilities and an inability to learn					
<b>32.</b>	Which of the following statements accurately represents a key aspect of old age development?								

**38.** Assertion: Iron deficiency can lead to anaemia, characterized by fatigue, weakness, and shortness of breath.

Statement: Good dietary sources of iron include red meat, spinach, and lentils.

- (A) Both the assertion and statement are true, and the statement is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (B) Both the assertion and statement are true, but the statement is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (C) The assertion is true, but the statement is false.
- (D) The assertion is false, but the statement is true.
- **39.** Health is influenced by various factors. Which of the following represents a social determinant of health?
  - (A) Genetic makeup

(B) Access to healthcare services

(C) Personal hygiene habits

- (D) Environmental pollution
- **40.** The Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion identifies three basic strategies for improving health. Which of the following is not one of those strategies?
  - (A) Strengthening community actions
  - (B) Building healthy public policies
  - (C) Enhancing individual genetics
  - (D) Creating supportive environments
- 41. Health indicators are measurements used to assess the health status of populations. Which of the following indicators is used to measure the burden of disease in a population?
  - (A) Infant mortality rate
  - (B) Life expectancy at birth
  - (C) Disability-Adjusted Life Years(DALYs)
  - (D) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- **42.** The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite indicator that measures the overall development of a country. Which of the following factors are included in the calculation of HDI?
  - (A) Life expectancy at birth, education, and income per capita
  - (B) Access to healthcare facilities, literacy rate, and GDP
  - (C) Poverty rate, unemployment rate, and environmental sustainability
  - (D) Mortality rate, education expenditure, and gender equality index

**43.** Assertion : An outbreak refers to the sudden increase in the number of cases of a disease within a specific geographic area.

Statement: An epidemic refers to the constant presence of a disease within a particular population or geographic area.

- (A) Both the assertion and statement are true, and the statement is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (B) Both the assertion and statement are true, but the statement is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (C) The assertion is true, but the statement is false.
- (D) The assertion is false, but the statement is true.
- **44.** Which of the following are NOT considered to be metabolic risk factors of NCDs?

(A) Raised Blood Pressure

(B) Overweight/Obesity

(C) Hyperglycemia

(D) All these are correct

- **45.** Medical social workers play an important role in healthcare settings. Which of the following best describes the primary focus of their work?
  - (A) Providing medical treatment to patients
  - (B) Conducting research on medical conditions
  - (C) Advocating for patient's rights and access to care
  - (D) Administering medications to patients
- **46.** Medical social workers assess the psychosocial needs of patients. Which of the following factors is not typically considered as part of a psychosocial assessment?

(A) Cultural background

(B) Family support system

(C) Genetic predisposition

(D) Economic resources

- **47.** An individual care plan in medical social work is:
  - (A) A document that outlines the medical diagnosis of a patient.
  - (B) A legal document that provides consent for medical treatment.
  - (C) A comprehensive plan that addresses the unique needs of a patient.
  - (D) A financial plan that covers the cost of medical treatment.

48.	3. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the purpose of case recording in medica social work?			he purpose of case recording in medical
	(A)	Case recording is pr relevance to direct clie	•	ministrative purposes and has little
	(B)	Case recording is a should include every d	_	o maintain client confidentiality and ersonal life.
	(C)	Case recording serves assessments, interven	-	and organized documentation of client
	(D)	Case recording is opt memory and can recal		ipped if the social worker has a good ccurately.
49.	Autopsy is	s a medico-legal procedu	are performed to :	
	(A)	Determine the cause o	f death.	
	(B)	Investigate allegations	s of medical negligen	ee.
	(C)	Assess a patient's men	ntal health status.	
	(D)	Collect medical eviden	ce for legal proceedin	gs.
<b>50.</b>			_	nultidisciplinary teams. Which of the flicts in a health setting?
	(A)	Ignoring conflicts and	focusing solely on par	tient care
	(B)	Relying on a hierarchi	cal approach with a d	esignated leader making all decisions.
	(C)	Encouraging open constructively	and respectful co	mmunication to address conflicts
	(D)	Minimizing diversity v	within the team to av	oid potential conflicts.
<b>51.</b>	People ha		our descriptions of po	eople by their general liking for them.
	(A)	Halo effect	(B)	Barnum effect
	(C)	Hardiness	(D)	Situational effect
<b>52.</b>		to Allporterything a person does.	trait dominates a	personality so much that it influences
	(A)	Central	(B)	Cardinal
	(C)	Secondary	(D)	Surface

<b>53.</b>	What does it mean when you say that there is little cross-situational consistency?						
		(A)	People's behavior does not vary fro	om situati	on to situation		
		(B)	People are expected to be consisten	nt in thei	c behavior		
		(C)	People show different or some beh	avior in s	ome situations		
		(D)	People's behavior varies greatly fr	om situat	ion to situation		
<b>54.</b>	Mat	ch the	e following theories and theorists				
	(a)	Five	e factor model	(i)	Jerry Wiggins		
	(b)	Sixt	een factor model	(ii)	Hans Eysenck		
	(c)	Thr	ee factor model	(iii)	Paul Costa and Robert McCrae		
	(d)	Inte	rpersonal trait model	(iv)	Raymond Cattell		
		(A)	(a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)	(B)	(a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)		
		(C)	(a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)	(D)	(a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)		
<b>55.</b>	Acco	ording	to Jung, archetypes are :				
		(A)	Personal	(B)	Individual		
		(C)	Transpersonal	(D)	Conscious		
<b>56.</b>	According to Erikson which is the stage that the individual comes to value a giving of self to others						
		(A)	Integrity vs. despair	(B)	Generativity vs. stagnation		
		(C)	Intimacy vs. isolation	(D)	Identity vs. identity conclusion		
<b>57.</b>		_	student date-raped at a party migh at involve alcohol. Which personality	_	a 'personality' that fears college social est explains this:		
		(A)	Psychoanalytical	(B)	Trait		
		(C)	Cognitive	(D)	Behaviorist		
<b>58.</b>	Which among the following is the correct explanation for learned helplessness?						
		(A)	Repeated exposure to avoidable punishment even when it is avoidable	_	ment leaves an organism to accept		
		(B)	Repeated exposure to unavoidab punishment even when it is avoidable	_	hment leaves an organism to accept		
		(C)	Repeated exposure to unavoidab punishment even when it is unavo	-	hment leaves an organism to accept		

(D) None of the above

<b>59</b> .	On whose theory is the Myers Brigg's Type Indicator based?							
		(A)	Eysenk	(B)	Cattell			
		(C)	Jung	(D)	Alport			
60.	In M	Iaslov	v's hierarchy of needs which needs o	come abov	re self-actualization needs.			
		(A)	Transcendence needs	(B)	Aesthetic needs			
		(C)	Cognitive needs	(D)	Love needs			
61.			examines how perceptual pe	rformance	e is based on expectations.			
		(A)	Psycho physics	(B)	Expectancy theory			
		(C)	Signal detection theory	(D)	Adaptive control of thought			
62.	22 incorporates the general idea that incoming stimuli are of analysis starting with shallow sensory analysis and proceeding to deep				· ·			
		(A)	Information processing	(B)	Levels of processing			
		(C)	Dualistic processing	(D)	Multi memory processing			
63.	Match the following:							
	(a)	Epis	sodic memory	(i)	Mental thesaurus			
	(b)	Sem	antic memory	(ii)	Memory for motor skills			
	(c)	Pro	cedural memory	(iii)	Knowledge of the world			
	(d)	Dec	larative memory	(iv)	Memory for past happenings			
		(A)	(a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)	(B)	(a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)			
		(C)	(a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)	(D)	(a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)			
64.	In b	inocu	lar convergence stimulus appear clo	ser when	:			
		(A)	Eyes relaxed outward towards ear	C				
		(B)	Low discrepancy between image s	een betwe	een left and right eye			
		(C)	High discrepancy between image	seen betw	een left and right eye			
		(D)	Eyes feel tug inward toward nose					
<b>65.</b>	the	sama	occurs when recognition of co	ertain stin	nuli is affected by prior presentation of			
	0110	(A)	Conditioning	(B)	Prototyping			
		(C)	Priming	(D)	Blocking			
		. ,	-	` ´				

66.	Processes that require intentional effort and full conscious awareness						
	(A)	Conscious processes	(B)	Unconscious processes			
	(C)	Controlled processes	(D)	Automatic processes			
67.	Becoming	accustomed to a stimulus so that	we gradua	lly pay less and less attention to it.			
	(A)	Habituation	(B)	Dishabituation			
	(C)	Adaptation	(D)	Arousal			
68.	Which an	nong the following is a false negati	ve?				
	(A)	Hit	(B)	False alarm			
	(C)	Miss	(D)	Correct rejection			
69.	Superior	recall of words at and near the beg	ginning of a	list			
	(A)	Primacy effect	(B)	Proximal effect			
	(C)	Nearness effect	(D)	Recency effect			
70.	Transcier	nce, absent mindedness, blocking, 1	misattribut	ion, persistence are all :			
	(A)	Learning problems	(B)	Memory distortions			
	(C)	Intellectual difficulty	(D)	Motivation issues			
71.	What is it when a competitor say 'I am glad to beat you', when what was actually intended was 'I am to meet you'?						
	(A)	Conversational postulates	(B)	Metaphorical language			
	(C)	Slip of the tongue	(D)	Language mixture			
<b>72.</b>	A test is s	said to be consistent over a given p	eriod of tin	ne when:			
	(A) All the examinees retain their same relative ranks of two separate testings with the same test						
	(B)	The examiners who obtain high score on a set of items also score high on an equivalent set of items					
	(C)	The examiners who obtain low s set of items	core on a s	et of items also score low on equivalent			
	(D)	All the above					

<b>73.</b>	Homogeneity of the test is indicated in which type of reliability?								
	(A)	Test retest reliability							
	(B)	Internal consistency reliability							
	(C) Alternate forms reliability								
	(D)	Scorer reliability							
74.	The longe	er the test :							
	(A)	(A) More reliable and less valid it becomes							
	(B)	Less reliable and more valid it bed	comes						
	(C)	Less reliable and less valid it beco	omes						
	(D)	More reliable and more valid it be	comes						
<b>75.</b>	systemati	norms are most suited cally with age.	to thos	se	traits or abilities which in	ıcrease			
	(A)	Age equivalent norms	(B	)	Percentile norms				
	(C)	Standard score norms	(D	)	Grade equivalent norms				
<b>76</b> .	Who amo:	ng the following defined intelligence	e as gen	era	al intellectual capacity?				
	(A)	Boring	(B		Binet				
	(C)	Thurston	(D	)	Guilford				
77.	Which is	the first individual intelligence test	?						
	(A)	Army alpha test	(B)	)	Standford - Binet scale				
	(C)	Wechsler - Bellevue scale	(D	)	Binet - Simon scale				
<b>7</b> 8.	Which among the following is the equation for IQ?								
	(A)	$100/MA \times CA$	(B)	)	$100/\text{CA} \times \text{MA}$				
	(C)	$CA/MA \times 100$	(D	)	$\mathrm{MA/CA} \times 100$				
79.	is a test that measures the extent to which a person has acquired certain information or proficiency as a function of instruction or training.								
	(A)	Intelligence test	(B)		Aptitude test				
	(C)	Achievement test	(D	)	Personality test				
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80.	Torrance test of creativity gives three scores to each examinee. Which are they?					
	(A)	Fluency, Flexibility, Converge	nce			
	(B)	Fluency, Flexibility, Divergence	ce			
	(C)	Fluency, Flexibility, Originalit	ty			
	(D)	Fluency, Flexibility, Novelty				
81.	Which of	the following is not a features of	f psychothera <sub>l</sub>	oy?		
	(A)	Produce symptomatic and tem	porary chang	e		
	(B)	Requires substantial time com	nmitment			
	(C)	Originally closely associated w	vith medical p	rofession		
	(D)	Involves working through unce	onscious confl	ict		
82.	Which of the following is considered as a higher ordered level of emotional expression and a sign of increasing levels of self actualisation which is the ultimate goal of counselling.					
	(A)	Self-Disclosure	(B)	Advanced empathy		
	(C)	Immediacy	(D)	Focusing		
83.	_	counselling contact boundary dagree with another to the extent		etween self and outside world in which ry is blurred is known as :		
	(A)	Deflection	(B)	Confluence		
	(C)	Retroflection	(D)	Introjection		
84.	The therapy which help to eliminate client's irrational and self-defeating outlook on life and replace it with a more tolerant and rational one.					
	(A)	Reality therapy	(B)	Gestalt therapy		
	(C)	RET	(D)	Existential therapy		
85.	A T-group	_	interpersonal	issues and on personal growth of the		
	(A)	Encounter groups	(B)	Sensitivity groups		
	(C)	Task groups	(D)	Minigroups		
86.	The meth	od used to assist clients to becom	me free of scri	pts and games in their interactions.		
	(A)	TA	(B)	Psychodrama		
	(C)	Gestalt counselling	(D)	Adlerian counselling		

87.	Which of the following is not a barrier to effective communication in counselling?						
	(A)	Giving advice	(B)	Offering solutions			
	(C)	Reassuring	(D)	Confrontation			
88.	Which of	the following characteristic of c	lient is favora	ble for behavioral counselling?			
	(A)	Having a personality problem	1				
	(B)	Lacking self insight					
	(C)	Want to change a discrete and	d limited num	ber of behaviours			
	(D)	Not being action oriented					
89.	In Exister	ntial counselling the world of th	ne client is refe	erred to as :			
	(A)	Existance world					
	(B)	Actualisation world					
	(C)	Humanistic world					
	(D)	Phenomenological world					
90.	Which of	the following is an exemption to	o ethical princ	siples of confidentiality?			
	(A)	Client is skipping sessions					
	(B)	S) Client's parents asked for disclosure					
	(C)	C) Head of institution asked for disclosure					
	(D)	Legal authorities asked for di	sclosure				
91.	The disorder characterized by a preponderance of atropy in the frontotemporal regions.						
	(A)	Alzheimer's disease	(B)	Pick's disease			
	(C)	Huntington's disease	(D)	Vascular dementia			
92.	The type	of schizophrenia characterized	by motoric im	mobility or stupor.			
	(A)	Catatonic type	(B)	Paranoid type			
	(C)	Disorganized type	(D)	Undifferentiated type			
93.	Which of	the following predict good prog	nosis of schizo	phrenia?			
	(A)	Young onset	(B)	Late onset			
	(C)	Insidious onset	(D)	No precipitating factors			
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94.	Which in a positive symptom of schizophrenia?						
	(A)	Poor eye contact	(B)	Alogia			
	(C)	Apathy	(D)	Delusions			
95.	A condition	on that may not coexist with mood disor	der.				
	(A)	Anxiety	(B)	Alchoholism			
	(C)	Medical conditions	(D)	Paranoia			
96.	Which am	nong the following is not an anxiety disc	order?				
	(A)	OCD	(B)	Phobia			
	(C)	Fugue	(D)	GAD			
97.	Panic disc	order is often accompanied by:					
	(A)	Acrophobia	(B)	Agoraphobia			
	(C)	Astraphobia	(D)	Algophobia			
98.	The most	common of paraphilia is:					
	(A)	Pedophilia	(B)	Exhibitionism			
	(C)	Voyeurism	(D)	Fetishism			
99.		of personality disorder in which a nips including being part of a family.	ı pers	son neither desires nor enjoys close			
	(A)	Schizotypal	(B)	Schizoid			
	(C)	Histrionic	(D)	Avoidant			
100.	Which of	the following is not a defining feature o	f Auti	stic disorder?			
	(A)	Impaired social interaction	(B)	Impaired communication			
	(C)	Impaired intellect	(D)	Stereotypical behaviours			

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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